

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New species of Sarcophagini (Diptera: Sarcophagidae).*¹

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The following descriptions of new species are based on material from several collections examined in the course of phylogenetic studies on the Sarcophaginae. The disposition of the types is indicated after each species description.

***Sarcophaga hollandia*, n. sp.**

Fig. 1

Close to *Sarcophaga antilope* Böttcher and *S. piva* Roback but differs from these in the lack of the golden pollen on the body. Also related to *Sarcophaga beta* Johnston and Teigs, but differs in details of genital structure. The anterior lateral clasper is bifurcate in all three.

Male.—Parafrontals and parafacials gray with some golden pollen, both setulose; frontal rows divergent below in last three bristles; facilia setulose three-quarters distance from oral vibrissae to apex of second antennal segment; buccae with only golden hair; antennae and palpi black; outer verticals not distinct; three postocular rows.

Thorax gray-pollinose, longitudinally striped; anterior acrosticals indistinct; prescutellars well developed; four posterior dorsocentrals; three lateroscutellar pairs; one discoscutellar pair; one apioscutellar pair; propleuron setulose.

Abdomen gray; first two segments reddish laterally; with only lateral marginals; third reddish, with median marginals in addition to laterals; fourth reddish, with marginal row of twelve bristles; sternite of third segment with apical brush of setae.

Wings with small costal spine; first vein bare, third setulose; hind tibiae villous; genital segments dark; genitalia shown in Fig. 1, A-D; part of fifth sternite missing as shown in Fig. 1, C.

Holotype.—Male, Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea, rain forest 250 feet, May 1945 (H. Hoogstraal). In collection of Chicago Natural History Museum.

***Sarcophaga piva*, n. sp.**

Fig. 2

Most closely related to *Sarcophaga antilope*

¹ This paper is a joint contribution from the Department of Entomology, University of Illinois, and the Section of Faunistic Surveys and Insect Identification, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Böttcher, *S. alpha* Johnston and Teigs, and *S. hollandia* Roback. Differs from the first two in details of the genitalia and from the latter in possessing golden pollen on the body. The anterior lateral clasper is bifurcate in all three.

Male.—Parafrontals and parafacials golden-pollinose; both haired; frontal rows divergent below in last four bristles; facilia setulose a little over three-fifths distance from oral vibrissae to apex of second antennal segment; buccae with mostly black hair; some golden hair anterior to metacephalic suture; antennae and palpi black; outer verticals not distinguishable; three postocular rows.

Thorax golden-pollinose; three longitudinal brown stripes, two faint ones between these; six pair anterior acrosticals; prescutellars well developed; four or five posterior dorsocentrals; the fifth if present, weak; lateroscutellars, three pair; discoscutellars, one pair; apioscutellars, one pair; propleuron setulose.

Abdomen golden-pollinose; first two segments with lateral marginals only; third with median marginals in addition to the laterals; fourth with a complete marginal row.

Wings with weak costal spine; first vein bare third vein setulose; hind tibiae villous; genital segments black; genitalia shown in Fig. 2, A-E.

Female.—Outer verticals and proclinate fronto-orbitals distinct; more golden hair on buccae than in male; posterior dorsocentrals six; four small anterior bristles and two large bristles before scutellum; scutellum without apicals; propleuron bare; genitalia brownish black.

Holotype.—Male, Piva River, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, June 25, 1944 (B. D. Valentine). In collection of Illinois Natural History Survey.

Allotype.—Female, same data as for holotype.

***Sarcophaga lorena*, n. sp.**

Fig. 3

Closely related to *Sarcophaga setigera* Aldrich from which it differs in the shape of the distal segment of the aedeagus and the lack of median marginals on the second abdominal segment.

Male.—Parafrontals and parafacials gray; moderately setulose; frontal rows divergent below in last three bristles; facilia setulose three-fourths distance from oral vibrissae to apex of

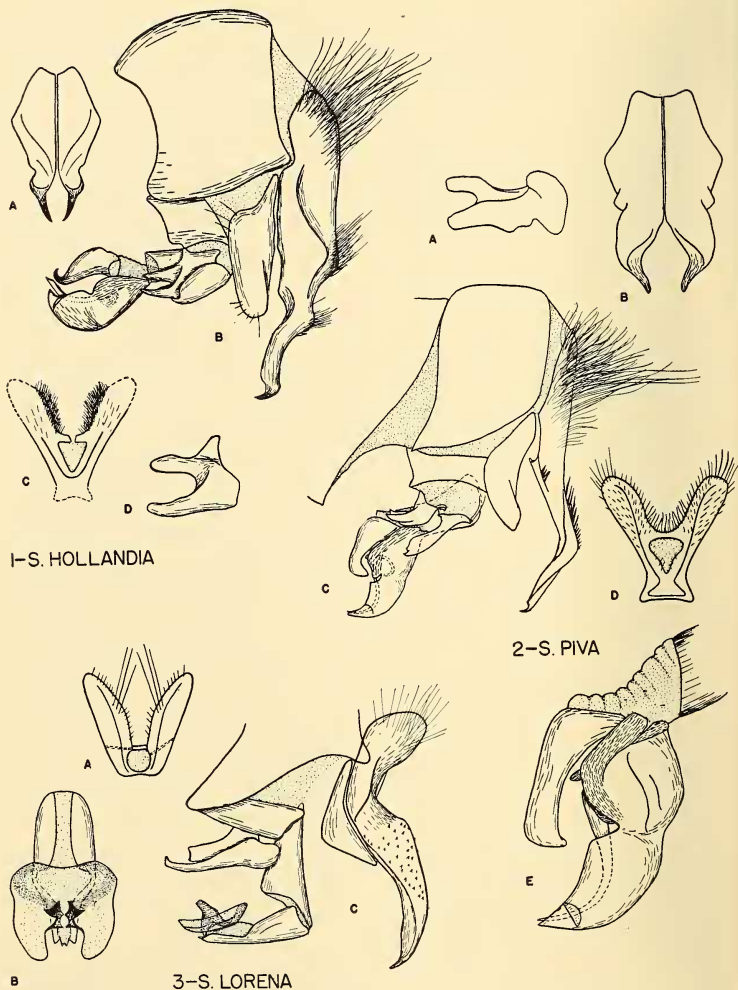


FIG. 1.—*Sarcophaga hollandia*, n. sp.: A, Anal forceps, caudal view; B, genitalia, lateral view; C, fifth sternite; D, left lateral clasper, ventral view. FIG. 2.—*Sarcophaga piva*, n. sp.: A, Left lateral clasper, ventral view; B, anal forceps, caudal view; C, genitalia, lateral view; D, fifth sternite; E, phallus, lateral view. FIG. 3.—*Sarcophaga lorena*, n. sp.: A, Fifth sternite; B, phallus, anterior view; C, genitalia, lateral view.

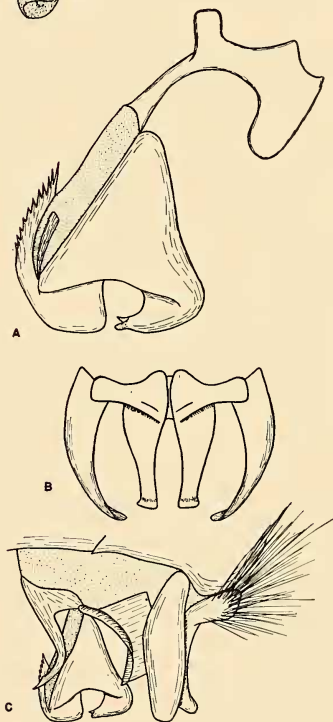
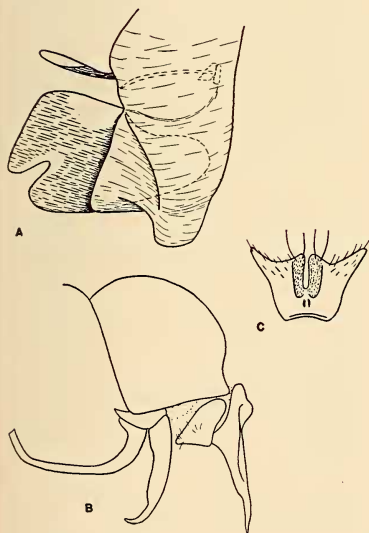
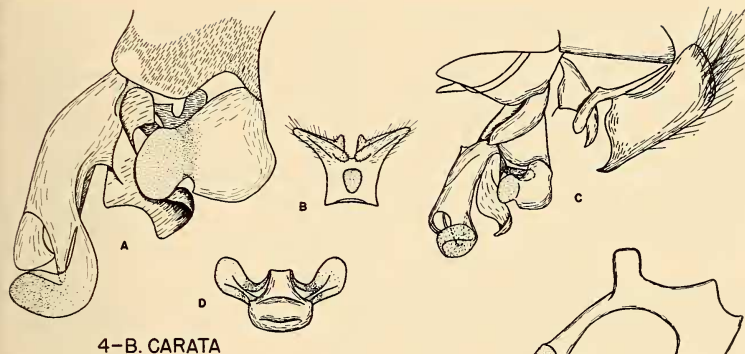


FIG. 4.—*Boettcheria carata*, n. sp.: A, Phallus, lateral view; B, fifth sternite; C, genitalia, lateral view; D, juxta, caudal view. FIG. 5.—*Ravinia tancituro*, n. sp.: A, Phallus, lateral view; B, accessory genital structures, lateral view; C, fifth sternite. FIG. 6.—*Zygastropyga cantenea*, n. sp.: A, Aedeagus, lateral view; B, anal forceps and anal plates, caudal view; C, genitalia, lateral view.

second antennal segment; buccae with black hair only; antennae and palpi brownish; outer verticals not distinct.

Thorax with usual three to five longitudinal stripes; gray-pollinose; three pair anterior acrosticals; prescutellars well developed; three posterior dorsocentrals; lateroscutellars, two or three pair; discoscutellars, one pair; apioscutellars, one pair.

Abdomen gray-pollinose; first two segments with only lateral marginals; third with marginal row of 12 bristles; fourth with marginal row of 16 bristles, reddish apically.

Costal spine present; first wing vein bare; third setulose; hind tibiae bare; genital segments light; genitalia shown in Fig. 3, A-C; fifth sternite cut as shown in Fig. 3, A.

Holotype.—Male, Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y., June 30, 1921. In the collection of Cornell University.

***Boettcheria carata*, n. sp.**

Fig. 4

Closely allied to *Boettcheria litorosa* (Reinhard) and *B. praevolans* (Wulp). Differs from both in possessing outer verticals and lateral processes on the juxta.

Male.—Parafrontals and parafacials setulose; frontal rows sharply divergent below in last five bristles; facialia setulose one-half distance from oral vibrissae to apex of second antennal segment; buccae with only black hair; antennae and palpi brownish; outer verticals present; three post-ocular rows.

Thorax gray-pollinose, striped longitudinally; two or three pair anterior acrosticals; prescutellars very weak; three posterior dorsocentrals; lateroscutellars, three pair; discoscutellars, one pair; apioscutellars, one weak pair.

First two abdominal segments with only lateral marginals; third with a pair of median marginals in addition to laterals; fourth with a marginal row of 30 bristles; slightly red apically.

Costal spine weak; first vein bare; third vein setulose; hind tibiae villous; genital segments reddish; genitalia shown in Fig. 4, A-D.

Holotype.—Male, Monterey County, Calif., July 31, 1896. In collection of Chicago Natural History Museum.

Paratype.—Male, Custer, S. Dak. In collection of Illinois Natural History Survey.

***Ravinia tancituro*, n. sp.**

Fig. 5

Most closely related to *Ravinia planifrons*

(Aldrich) from which it differs in having three instead of four posterior dorsocentrals and in details of the phallus.

Male.—Parafrontals and parafacials slightly golden; lightly haired; frontal rows barely divergent below in last bristle; buccae with mostly black hair; antennae and palpi black; outer verticals absent; three postocular rows.

Thorax gray-pollinose with usual three to five longitudinal stripes; one pair anterior acrosticals; prescutellars very weak; three posterior dorsocentrals; lateroscutellars, two pair; discoscutellars, one pair; no apioscutellars.

Abdomen gray-pollinose; first and second segments with only lateral marginals; third with a pair of median marginals in addition to the laterals; fourth with a marginal row of about twelve bristles.

Costal spine lacking; first vein bare; third vein setulose; epaulet yellow; hind tibiae bare; first hypopygial segment dark, second yellowish; genitalia shown in Fig. 5, A-C.

Holotype.—Male, Mount Tancituro, sweeping in meadow, 780 feet, Michoacán, Mexico. Fourth Hoogstraal Mexican Biological Expedition, 1941 (H. Hoogstraal). In collection of Chicago Natural History Museum.

***Zygastropyga cantenea*, n. sp.**

Fig. 6

Close to *Zygastropyga aurea* Townsend and *Sarcophaga villipes* (Wulp). Differs from former in the greater divergence of the frontal row and from the latter in having the first vein bare. Details of phallus differ from both above species. Also near *Sabinata arizonica* Parker but differs in possessing strong outer verticals and a slight beard on the anterior tibiae.

Male.—Parafrontals and parafacials gray with slight brownish cast; both setulose; frontal rows divergent below in last four bristles; facialia setulose to the base of arista; buccae with only black hair; antennae and palpi brown; outer verticals well developed.

Thorax gray-pollinose; longitudinally striped; three pair anterior acrosticals; prescutellars large; four posterior dorsocentrals; lateroscutellars, three pair; discoscutellars, one pair; apioscutellars, one fine pair; propleuron bare.

Abdomen gray-pollinose; first two segments with lateral marginals only; third and fourth abdominal segments missing on holotype.

Costal spine lacking; first vein bare, third vein

setulose; hind tibiae villous; genital segments red; genitalia shown in Fig. 6, A-C.

Holotype.—Male, Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, Ariz., July 21, 1930 (Leonora K. Gloyd). In collection of the University of Michigan.

LITERATURE

- ALDRICH, J. M. *Sarcophaga and allies in North America*: 301 pp., illus. 1916.
 JOHNSTON, T. H., and HARDY, G. H. *A revision of the Australian Diptera belonging to the genus Sarcophaga*. Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales **48**: 94-129, illus. 1923.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*A new genus of Bruchidae affecting Hibiscus in Argentina (Bruchinae: Acanthoscelidini)*. J. C. BRIDWELL, Lignum, Va. (Communicated by Waldo L. Schmitt.)

On March 16, 1940, P. B. Denton, an oiler on a tanker then in the harbor of Buenos Aires, collected 10 adult bruchids on flowers along the River Plate which he subsequently brought to the late Herbert Spencer Barber in the United States National Museum, where they are now preserved. These 10 examples, no two of them alike in coloration, were so peculiar that soon after they reached me in January 1942 I wrote a description of the new genus *Bonaereus*, here presented practically unchanged except for the identification of the species which has received seven specific or varietal names, all proposed by Maurice Pic.

The clue enabling me to name the bruchid and its host plant was found in Juan M. Bosq's highly esteemed "Segunda Lista de Coleópteros de la República Argentina Dañinos a la Agricultura," reprinted in 1943 from the "Ingeniería Agronómica Buenos Aires 1942" **4**: Nos. 18-22. In this reprint (p. 45) under no. 419 is the note:

"*Bruchus inornatipennis* Pic
 Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Corrientes. E[ntre] Rios.
 Ataca semillas de "rosa del Rio" (*Hibiscus cisplatinus* St. Hill.) en la misma planta. Es una especie variable."

Mr. Denton's flowers along the River Plate were thus identified as a plant much like our *Hibiscus militaris*, *moscheutos*, *coccineus*, and *lasiocarpus* in swamps and on river banks which support *Athaeus hibisci*

LOPES, H. S. *Sobre os géneros Boettcheria Parker 1914 e Boettcherimima, n. gen.* Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz **48**: 687-710, illus. 1950.

PARKER, R. R. *North American Sarcophagidae: A new genus and several new species from the southwest United States*. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. **16**: 112-115, illus. 1921.

REINHARD, H. J. *New North American muscoid Diptera*. Journ. Kansas Ent. Soc. **20** (3): 95-116, illus. 1947.

SENIOR-WHITE, R., AUBERTIN, D., and SMART, J. *The fauna of British India, including the remainder of the Oriental Region. Diptera 6: Family Calliphoridae*: 288 pp., illus. London, 1940.

(Olivier) (see Bridwell, 1946, *The genera of beetles of the family Bruchidae in America north of Mexico*, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. **36**: 52-57).

The bibliography of Pic's plurinominate species had already been worked out thus:

Bruchus inlineatus Pic, 1930, *Melanges* **55**: 12: de l'Argentine. Also var. *testaceicollis* and var. *Deyrollei* on the same page.

Bruchus inornatipennis Pic, 1938, *Rev. Soc. Ent. Argentina* **10**: 20: Chaco argentino (Viana), with var. *obscurimembris*: Buenos Aires. On page 78 *inornatipennis* is referred to *inlineatus* as a variety, and on the same page *postreductus* and *latetestaceus* were described as varieties of *inlineatus*.¹

Would that we could forget six of these names, for they represent the descriptions of individual specimens. After examining the Denton series in 1942, I wrote in my notes, "One of the 10 examples is practically entirely reddish testaceous, with apical joints of maxillary palpi, antennal club and claw joints of tarsi somewhat infuscate; another is almost entirely black with the basal five joints of antennae more or less reddish testaceous. The remaining specimens represent intermediates between these extremes,

¹ In 1946 Blackwelder (*Checklist of the coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America*, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 185, pt. 4: 759) listed *inlineatus* and two varieties in *Acanthoscelides*, also separately listed *inornatipennis* and one variety in the same genus, overlooking Pic's merger of the species and the descriptions of two additional varieties on page 78.